

TAFT'S MESSAGE HOLDS SURPRISES DEALS WITH FOREIGN RELATIONS

Points Out the Growing Importance of Our Intercourse with Our Neighbors—'Diplomacy Handmaiden of Commerce.' Says the President—Takes Up History of Uncle Sam's Dealings with China and the Far East, and Part Played in the Balkan Embroglio

(By Associated Press Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6. President Taft today forwarded to Congress the text of his message upon foreign relations, over which he has been working for some time. The message reads in part as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union, to a degree not widely realized and hardly surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole Nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual, and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power depend upon us duties which we can not shirk if we are to be true to our ideals. The tremendous growth of the export trade of the United States has already made that trade a very real factor in the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. With the development of our industries the foreign commerce of the United States must rapidly become a still more essential factor in its economic welfare. Whether we have a far-seeing and wise diplomacy and are not recklessly plunged into unnecessary wars, and whether our foreign policies are based upon an intelligent grasp of present-day world conditions and a clear view of the potentialities of the future, or are governed by a temporary and timid expediency or by narrow views befitting an infant nation, are questions in the alternative consideration of which must convince any thoughtful citizen that no department of national policy offers greater opportunity for promoting the interests of the whole people on the one hand, or greater chance on the other of permanent national injury, than that which deals with the foreign relations of the United States.

In line with the object which I sought of placing our foreign service on a basis of permanency, I have at various times advocated provision by Congress for the acquisition of Government-owned buildings for the res-

dence and offices of our diplomatic officers of other nations; and to do away with the discrimination which otherwise must necessarily be made, in some cases, in favor of men having large private fortunes. The act of Congress, which I approved on February 17, 1911, was a right step in this direction. The Secretary of State has already made the limited recommendations permitted by the act for any one year, and it is my hope that the bill introduced in the House of Representatives to carry out these recommendations will be favorably acted on by the Congress during its present session.

In some Latin-American countries the expense of government-owned buildings will be less than elsewhere, and it is certainly very urgent that in such countries as some of the Republics of Central America and the Caribbean, where it is peculiarly difficult to rent suitable quarters, the representatives of the United States should be justly and adequately provided with dignified and suitable official residences. Indeed, it is high time that the dignity and power of this great Nation should be fittingly signified by proper buildings for the occupancy of the Nation's representatives everywhere abroad.

Diplomacy a Handmaiden of Commerce and Peace.

The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse. This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to the dictates of sound policy and strategy, and to legitimate commercial aims. It is an effort frankly directed to the increase of American trade upon the axiomatic principle that the Government of the United States shall extend all proper support to every legitimate and beneficial American enterprise abroad. How great have been the results of this diplomacy, coupled with the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law, will be seen by some consideration of the wonderful increase in the export trade of the United States. Because modern diplomacy is commercial, there has been a disposition in some quarters to attribute to it none but materialistic aims. How strikingly erroneous is such an impression may be seen from a study of the results by which the diplomacy of the United States can be judged.

In the field of work toward the ideals of peace this Government negotiated, but to my regret was unable to consummate, two arbitration treaties which set the highest mark of the aspiration of nations toward the substitution of arbitration and

reason for war in the settlement of international disputes. Through the efforts of American diplomacy several wars have been prevented or ended. I refer to the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine Republic, Brazil and the United States between Peru and Ecuador; the bringing of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica to peaceful arbitration; the staying of warlike preparations when Haiti and the Dominican Republic were on the verge of hostilities; the stopping of a war in Nicaragua; the halting of internecine strife in Honduras. The Government of the United States was thanked for its influence toward the restoration of amicable relations between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia. The diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to assuage the remaining ill-feeling between this country and the Republic of Colombia. In the recent civil war in China the United States successfully joined with the other interested powers in urging an early cessation of hostilities. An agreement has been reached between the Governments of Chile and Peru whereby the celebrated Tacna-Arica dispute, which has so long embittered international relations on the west coast of South America, has at last been adjusted. Simultaneously came the news that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador had entered upon a stage of amicable settlement.

In China the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to help itself has had the result of giving new life and practical application to the open-door policy. The consistent purpose of the present administration has been to encourage the use of American capital in the development of China by the promotion of those essential reforms to which China is pledged by treaties with the United States and other powers. The hypothetical to foreign bankers in connection with certain industrial enterprises, such as the Hukwang railways, of the national revenues upon which these reforms depended, led the Department of State early in the administration to demand for American citizens participation in such enterprises, in order that the United States might have equal rights and an equal voice in all questions pertaining to the disposition of the public revenues concerned. The same policy of promoting international accord among the powers having similar treaty rights as ourselves in the matter of reform, which could not be put into practical effect without the common consent of all, was likewise adopted in the case of the loan desired by China for the reform of its currency. The principle of international cooperation in matters of common interest upon which our policy had already been based in all of the above instances has admittedly been a great factor in that concert of powers which has been so happily conspicuous during the perilous period of transition through which the great

Chinese nation has been passing.

Europe and the Near East

The war between Italy and Turkey came to a close in October last by the signature of a treaty of peace, subsequently to which the Ottoman Empire renounced sovereignty over Cyprus and Tripolitania in favor of Italy. During the past year the Near East has unfortunately been the theater of constant hostilities. Almost simultaneously with the conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey and their arrival at an adjustment of the complex questions at issue between them, war broke out between Turkey on the one hand and Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia on the other. The United States has happily been involved neither directly nor indirectly with the causes or questions incident to any of these hostilities and has maintained in regard to them an attitude of absolute neutrality and of complete political disinterestedness. In the second war in which the Ottoman Empire has been engaged distress on both sides has been appalling, and the United States has found occasion, in the interest of humanity, to carry out the charitable desires of the American people, to extend a measure of relief to the sufferers on either side through the impartial medium of the Red Cross. Beyond this the chief care of the Government of the United States has been to make due provision for the protection of its national residents in belligerent territory. In the exercise of my duty in this matter I have dispatched to Turkish waters a special-service squadron, consisting of two armored cruisers, in order that this Government may if need be bear its part in such measures as it may be necessary for the interested nations to adopt for the safeguarding of foreign life and property in the Ottoman Empire in the event that a dangerous situation should develop. In the meanwhile the several interested European powers have promised to extend to American citizens the benefit of such precautionary or protective measures as they may adopt, in the same manner in which it has been the practice of this Government to extend its protection to all foreigners resident in those countries of the Western Hemisphere in which it has from time to time been the task of the United States to act in the interest of peace and good order. The early appearance of a large fleet of European warships in the Bosphorus apparently assured the protection of foreigners in that quarter, where the presence of the American stationnaire the U. S. S. Scorpion sufficed, under the circumstances, to represent the United States. Our cruisers were thus left free to act if need be along the Mediterranean coasts should any unexpected contingency arise affecting the numerous American interests in the neighborhood of Smyrna and Beirut.

The Far East.

The political disturbances in China in the autumn and winter of 1911-12

resulted in the abdication of the Manchurian rulers on Feb. 12, followed by the formation of a provisional republican government empowered to conduct the affairs of the nation until a permanent government might be regularly established. The natural sympathy of the American people with the assumption of republican principles by the Chinese people was appropriately expressed in a concurrent resolution of Congress on April 17, 1912. A constituent assembly composed of representatives duly chosen by the people of China in the elections that are now being held, has been called to meet in January next to adopt a permanent constitution and organize the government of the nascent republic. During the formative constitutional stage and pending definitive action by the assembly, as expressive of the popular will, and the hoped-for establishment of a stable republican form of government, capable of fulfilling its international obligations, the United States is, according to precedent, maintaining full and friendly de facto relations with the provisional government.

The new condition of affairs thus created has presented many serious and complicated problems, both of internal rehabilitation and of international relations, whose solution it was realized would necessarily require much time and patience. From the beginning of the upheaval last autumn it was felt by the United States, in common with the other powers having large interests in China, that independent action by the foreign governments in their own individual interest would add further confusion to a situation already complicated. A policy of international cooperation was accordingly adopted in an understanding, reached early in the disturbances, to act together for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners if menaced, to maintain an attitude of strict impartiality as between the contending factions, and to abstain from any endeavor to influence the Chinese in their organization of a new form of government. In view of the seriousness of the disturbances and their general character, the American minister at Peking was instructed at his discretion to advise our nationals in the affected districts to concentrate at such centers as were easily accessible to foreign troops or men of war. Nineteen of our naval vessels were stationed at various Chinese ports, and other measures were promptly taken for the adequate protection of American interests.

It was further mutually agreed, in the hope of hastening an end to hostilities, that none of the interested powers would approve the making of loans by its nationals to either side. As soon, however, as a united provisional government of China was assured, the United States joined in a favorable consideration of that government's request for advances needed for immediate administrative necessities and later for a loan to effect

The Onlooker

Lies That May Contain Truth.

A dark object discovered near the moon at 3 o'clock this morning by Astronomer Donaghio of the College of Hawaii proved to be only a Christmas turkey.

The Rapid Transit Company is going to place stiffs at all of its stations for the use of ladies in rainy weather.

Mountain King stockholders on Wednesday passed a resolution of sympathy with the local stockholders of various oil companies.

All of the humorists of the Honolulu Press Club have been enlisted to frame a ritual, and they are going to make the lodge of sorrow part a perfect "scream."

In executive session the planters decided to import labor hereafter disguised as tourists, so that their arrival may be safely reported in the papers. After being kept a week at the Young Hotel, it is believed that the recruits will be in fine condition to go to work.

Hawaii is now known to the world as the lumber yard of the Pacific—there are so many boards in its government.

The writer of "The Passing Hour" was given thirty days by Judge Monarrat this morning. Another example of the police magistrate's inexplicable leniency.

a permanent national reorganization. The interested governments had already, by common consent, adopted, in respect to the purposes, expenditure and security of any loans to China made by their nationals, certain conditions which were held to be essential, not only to secure reasonable protection for the foreign investors, but also to safeguard and strengthen China's credit by discouraging indiscriminate borrowing and by insuring the application of the funds toward the establishment of the stable and effective government necessary to China's welfare. In June last representative banking groups of the United States, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan and Russia formulated, with the general sanction of their respective governments, the guarantees that would be expected in relation to the expenditure and security of the large reorganization loan desired by China, which, however, have thus far proved unacceptable to the provisional government.

The Edison company is coming to make moving pictures of the public offices after President Wilson's signal for the broom from "Soapbox" Barron.

"Soapbox" Barron is going to petition the governor for permission to change his name to "Headbasherobespierre" as soon as there is a Democratic governor to petition.

A night class in autoknowledge going to be started by the Y. M. C. for the benefit of boys who want to be supervisors when they grow up.

The reorganized press club is going to raise funds by conception of the moneyed men in town at a book members.

The planters' association passed resolution to request the mayor and supervisors of Honolulu to grant association mining rights on the streets of the capital for the purpose of taking out material for charging the mudpresses of the sugar mills.

Municipal pathologists are seeking an antidote to the tired feeling which attacks civic enthusiasm whenever any new scheme of improvement attains the age of nine days.

A new field in theology is opened up by the report that a minister's divining rod are able to find what on Lanai.

WILL FIND HOMES FOR ORPHANED YOUNGSTERS

At the monthly meeting of the Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association which was held yesterday it was decided that the work of the association be extended for the purpose of securing suitable homes for dependent children, either orphaned or those children who have been taken away from parents who were found unfit to bring them up in a proper manner. The committee in charge of this work will have Mrs. Walter D. Lingham as chairman, and will be composed of Mrs. William Whitney, Mrs. James Wilder, Miss Wilhelmina T. Ney and Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Tomorrow at St. Andrew's Cathedral at 11 a. m. Bishop Restarick will give the second of his Advent series of sermons. The subject will be "The Kingdom: What It Is," in the evening Canon Ault will give the first of his series of addresses. The subject will be "The Ministry."

"HAPPY HOME" (Canned Goods)

FISH

Clams
Oysters
Sardines
Salmon

VEGETABLES

Asparagus
Baked Beans
Burbank Irish Potatoes
Corn
Cabbage
Hominy
Pumpkin
Sugar Peas
Squash
Spinach
Tomatoes

FRUITS

Apples
Apricots
Blackberries
Blueberries
Grapes
Loganberries
Peaches
Pears
Pineapples
Raspberries
Strawberries

Ask Your Grocer for the "Happy Home" Brand